

GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

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NOTICE TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.
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MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

REPUBLICAN

DELEGATE ELECTION AND CONVENTIONS.

To the Republican Union of the City of Springfield and Springfield Township.

You are hereby notified that meetings will be held in each of the voting-precincts of the city of Springfield and Springfield Township on

Tuesday, February 24, 1885,
for the selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Wednesday, February 25, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Thursday, February 26, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Friday, February 27, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Saturday, February 28, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Sunday, February 29, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Monday, March 1, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Tuesday, March 2, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Wednesday, March 3, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Thursday, March 4, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Friday, March 5, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Saturday, March 6, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Sunday, March 7, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Monday, March 8, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Tuesday, March 9, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Wednesday, March 10, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Thursday, March 11, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Friday, March 12, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Saturday, March 13, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Sunday, March 14, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Monday, March 15, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Tuesday, March 16, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Wednesday, March 17, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Thursday, March 18, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Friday, March 19, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Saturday, March 20, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Sunday, March 21, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Monday, March 22, 1885,
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Tuesday, March 30, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Wednesday, March 31, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Thursday, April 1, 1885,
at Black's Opera House, for the nomination or selection of delegates to attend certain conventions to be held on

Friday, April 2, 1885,
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Forag, the betrayer of Khartoum, who was to receive 140,000 thalers from the Mahdi as the price of his treachery to Gordon, was paid only 60,000, and complained about it; whereupon the Mahdi hanged him. The 60,000 thalers, we suppose, reverted to the Mahdi's cash-box. Thus doth Allah punish crime and profit his prophet.

This seems a good time for "Brick" Pomeroy to come to the surface again, and he has accordingly emerged. He puts forth a proposition to start a new Democratic paper in Washington, to be called "The United States Democrat." But the prefix may get Brick into trouble. Anything with United States on it is in rather bad odor with the party since it took the government in the name of Jeff. Davis.

Gladstone should go to the theater again and laugh over a witty play. General Stewart, another flower of the British army, will be buried at the entrance of the valley leading to Gaddul. His wound, received at Abu Klea Wells, was mortal, and he died at the camp on the Nile last Friday. General Gordon, General Earle, and General Stewart already, Mr. Gladstone.

Italy is in active preparation to co-operate with England in Egypt. Turkey is hostile to Italy's intermeddling, and threatens to send a fleet and troops to counteract it. France and Russia are backing Turkey and prodding her to action. The whole Mohammedan world is likely to be in arms before England can gather her forces and resources to strike the first blow. The British blunder in Egypt is very likely, from present appearances, to result in a great European-Asiatic-African war of nations.

Senator-elect Evans is one of the most felicitous after-dinner speakers in the American language. He was a guest of the Lotus Club in New York Saturday night, and made one of his happiest efforts. Said he, among other neat things, "It is impossible for me to add anything to what has been said in my favor; and it is not becoming in me to detract anything from it. And as to the bargain with the state, which you have been so kind as to state is a favorable one to the community in getting for me the senatorship in a fee, I frankly say that I am now willing to compound for a life estate."

The legislature of Oregon is paid for a forty-days session. It has spent its forty days in trying to elect a U. S. senator. It adopted a resolution the other day for adjournment on last Friday at midnight, which was the limit of the forty days. Before the midnight arrived, the Republicans, who are a majority in both houses, rescinded the resolution. The Democrats were incensed at this, and there was a row that for a time threatened bloodshed. But the two houses finally got themselves adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The Democrats caucused and resolved to leave at 7 o'clock in the morning, and thus prevent a quorum, and they left. The Republicans met in joint convention in the afternoon to vote again for senator, but there not being a quorum, the convention dissolved, and the legislature melted away sine die. There is a division of opinion as to whether the governor can now appoint a senator. Good lawyers, as usual, think both ways.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
The Atlantic for March is a good number, as usual. The most noticeable feature this month is "The New Portfolio," by the veteran Oliver Wendell Holmes. Charles Ebert Crockett's "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain" is continued. Miss Edith M. Thomas appears in one of her realistic lovings of natural scenery. There is the average variety of excellent writing by numerous able contributors, besides the fine criticisms of new books, and ever fresh "Contributors' Club,"—Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass., \$4.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.
The numbers of The Living Age for the weeks ending February 14th and 21st contain Prince Bismarck, London Quarterly; Sydney Smith, British Quarterly; English Character and Manners as Portrayed by Anthony Trollope, Westminster; Casarism, Nineteenth Century; Dr. Johnson, Contemporary; Della Crusca and Anna Matilda; an Episode in English Literature, National Review; The Summer Palace, Peking, Belgravia; Whisky, Good Words; The Religion of Hamlet, Month; Outside London, Chambers; Coptic Monasteries in the Eighteenth Century, All the Year Round; "Snow Baking" in the Rocky Mountains, Longmans; Silence in a House, Spectator; with installments of "A House Divided Against Itself," "Within His Danger," a Tale from the Chinese, and "A Hard Day's Work," and Poetry.
For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Little & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

PUNISHING A MASHER.
Miss Geneva Johnston is an Ohio girl. Her father lives at Marion, and is a prominent lawyer. Miss Geneva herself lives at Toledo, where she sings in a church choir, and she occasionally participates in the programmes of concerts, both in Toledo and other cities. She has sung, for several seasons, as a soloist at the great Chautauqua gatherings, and she spent some time in Paris last season, studying vocalism, under the best teachers, and with the best results. She is a fine, handsome, noble woman in appearance, and is possessed of sterling personal qualities, which have won for her a multitude of friends among

people who have in various places seen and heard her.

That such a lady should have admirers was not at all to be wondered at, but that she should be persecuted by them was not by any means regarded as a matter of course. But one of those fellows known as "maschers," who goes by the name of John P. Delphy, and who is described as a respectable young man, of some accomplishments, but as physically weak and puny, and in no respect worthy of being considered a Delphy oracle, became infatuated with Miss Johnston, without the least degree of encouragement or permission on her part, and pursued her, with affectionate missives by post, and by following her whenever he had an opportunity, until his conduct became unendurable.

Delphy, on being remonstrated with, was so foolish as to defy Mr. Johnston to prosecute him, claiming that he had not in any way transgressed the law, and he would have been thrashed by Johnston had he been large and strong enough for such treatment. But, as the case was, Johnston had rendered himself liable to prosecution for cruelty to animals, had he bestowed upon the little chap the castigation he so richly deserved.

Delphy, however, became bolder and more persistent from the immunity he enjoyed, and at length he crowned a series of impudent and impudent acts by attempting to kiss Miss Johnston, in the elevator at the hotel at which she was boarding. This act filled the measure of Delphy's iniquity, and Mr. Johnston at once prosecuted the fellow for assault and battery, and a long trial followed in a criminal court. This trial was, as a matter of course, a very unpleasant ordeal for Miss Johnston, a lady of culture and the most refined feelings, but she maintained her dignity throughout, and won the admiration of all who saw and heard her. Her evidence was given in a quiet, firm, but charming way, and it is a pleasant thing for her many friends to learn (from an editorial in the Toledo Bee) that "the highest compliments and the strongest testimony as regards her entire innocence in the unfortunate affair came from the lips of the opposing counsel and the witnesses for the defense." And her father, who assisted her counsel, "gave positive assurance of the fact that it was not the punishment of the unfortunate defendant that the prosecution desired, but the full guarantee of relief in the future."

Delphy's defense was two-fold; to the effect, first, that he had not done anything, and secondly, that he was insane when he did it. This was from the counsel's standpoint, Delphy claiming that he was sane and that it would not be complimentary to the lady to prove him otherwise.
The jury had a long sitting and weighed the matter well, finally finding that the defendant was not insane, and that he was guilty of assault and battery. And the Toledo Post thus figures up the cost of Delphy's kiss:
Jury's fees.....\$120
Witnesses' fees.....50
Attorney's fees.....300
Stereographers.....30
Actual cost.....\$702
Probable fine.....200
Total.....\$902
As Delphy isn't a hog, it is to be supposed that he has had enough, and will quit. But, whether he does or not, we take pleasure in paying our tribute of praise to a plucky Ohio girl who has had the nerve to punish a "mascher."

Great Britain in Africa.

At the present moment the amount of territory actually held by England in Africa (exclusive of Pondoland, over which a protectorate has just been proclaimed) is 292,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000. This includes the Cape of Good Hope, taken from the Dutch in 1795, given back to them at the peace of Amiens in 1802, and retaken in 1806, to which was added at a later date the newly acquired strip of the Orange river territory. This is, of course, the biggest British possession in Africa; but other little bits, here and there, are under the British flag, including territory on the Gold Coast, between Ashantee and the sea, and that at Sierra Leone, and the "Native Christian State" of Liberia. Quite recently the English, too, have annexed what is known as the Delta of the Niger, a river somewhat over two thousand miles long. This annexation makes the Niger a British river; but upon either side of the newly acquired strip of territory the German eagle has been planted—one side of the famous Cameroon Mountain being in German and the other in British hands. The planting of the German flag in Africa—quite a new departure for the Man of Blood and Iron—is bound to have a most important effect upon the future of the "Dark Continent." Bismarck has at present only about 60,000 square miles, with a population of about 50,000, in Africa; but there is no question that ever since Dr. Nachtigal hoisted the German standard on the west coast, there has been a new power in the other land-grabbing nations will strive to reckon. One of the German strips adjoins the Cape Colony and was a few years ago upon the point of being annexed by the English colonial authorities. It includes Manayum and Damara, and will no doubt prove a very important center for German colonization. The Niger is navigable for nearly its whole length and leads to the famous town of Timbuctu—Timbuctoo of the noted rhyme. It leads outward also to the farthest point which the French have reached from St. Louis—Bamako, some 700 miles inland, and the site of a French fort. English, French and Germans are on the way, too, at least as far as the central districts which Mr. Stanley regards as teeming with possibilities for commerce.—London Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.

It is somewhat startling to the readers of the School Journal, devoted to the school education, to find in its columns this paragraph: "What has made Thomas Alva Edison what he is—the greatest living American inventor? Not the education of the schools, for he has little; not inherited wealth, for he was born poor; not friends, for he had as many as most poor boys; but persistent thinking on what he saw around him." And again, in another paragraph: "Better by far the uneducated roughness of Lincoln than the educated smoothness of the duke." The School Journal appears to be dissatisfied with the results of present educational methods.

STONE TO PEER THROU.

An Optician's Views on Spectacles—Good Glass Gives the Preference.

There is a good story told on a downtown optician. He sold a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and the customer, who was a pebble and not a glass, the purchaser later on had the alleged pebbles taken out by another optician and fitted into eye-glasses. The latter was taken to the first optician, who was asked whether the spectacles were eyes or glasses, either from necessity or foolishness, and there is no small number of the latter sort—are as a rule predisposed in favor of pebbles. They have been told that pebbles are clearer than glass, that they are more cooling to the eyes, and that they are more durable. As a matter of fact, the only advantage pebbles have—to the dealer—is that they cost more money; there is consequently more money in handling them. Inasmuch as there is quite a number of people who believe that a new-fangled article of pebbles and glasses is better than an old-fashioned one at reasonable rates, pebbles will have their run, especially with that class of people who wear glasses because they think it will make foolish features look wise.

To gain some information upon the subject of pebbles and glasses the Herald reporter sought out a Randolph street firm of opticians whose members, though young, have an excellent reputation in their line.

"Judge for yourself," replied the gentleman who was interviewed in regard to the difference between pebbles and glasses, with special reference to the marks by which these differences can be detected even by the uninitiated. A fine steel file was produced, and upon its furrowed surface a glass sight and a pebble sight were rubbed, side by side of each other. The mark made by the glass was a line of fine, grayish-white dust, while the mark made by the pebble had simply polished the metal without leaving any deposit.

"That is the simplest method," said the optician, "that anybody can apply. The pebble, being a stone, is harder than glass, which is a compound. A more scientific test—for under certain conditions glass as hard as pebble can be produced—is what we call reflection. A tester containing two pebbles is placed, with the glass, upon a piece of velvet which is held between the prisms, the latter will permit the light to pass through the prism and reflect it back to the eye. This demonstrates that in spectacles and eye-glasses with pebbles as sights the rays of light which should pass through the optical lens alone are also reflected by the grain formation of the pebble, thus causing reflection, which is hurtful to the eyes. In some cases reflection is necessary so that the artificial light is nearly as possible the same as the natural, but these cases are exceedingly rare. To be plainer to the popular understanding, the lenses of an opera-glass would be pebbles. Instead of glass the objects seen would be to the ordinary eye clothed in all the colors of the rainbow." No professional oculist prescribes pebbles.

"But are they not cooler to the eyes?" Again, judge for yourself. A pebble placed in the eye, and held side by side upon a piece of velvet which is held between the prisms, the latter will permit the light to pass through the prism and reflect it back to the eye. This demonstrates that in spectacles and eye-glasses with pebbles as sights the rays of light which should pass through the optical lens alone are also reflected by the grain formation of the pebble, thus causing reflection, which is hurtful to the eyes. In some cases reflection is necessary so that the artificial light is nearly as possible the same as the natural, but these cases are exceedingly rare. To be plainer to the popular understanding, the lenses of an opera-glass would be pebbles. Instead of glass the objects seen would be to the ordinary eye clothed in all the colors of the rainbow." No professional oculist prescribes pebbles.

Eno in Quebec.

John C. Eno is apparently becoming acclimated. Clad in a heavy driving coat of racoon fur, with sealskin cap, the President of the Second National Bank, New York, is to be seen daily on St. Louis street behind a splendid span of bay mares on his way to the St. Louis Hotel from his house in the country. The hostelry, which served for some weeks as John C.'s prison, still possesses a certain amount of attraction, for there he ordinarily spends two or three hours a day. There also his daily mail is delivered, and scarcely a day passes that he does not call himself by his letters and papers. Eno expresses himself as charmed with the country, and his children, who suffered severely from the grippe and typhoid and other low fevers while they remained in the hotel, have never enjoyed better health than since they were removed to the country. The new residence of the ex-President was for many weeks the delectable abode of R. R. Dobbell, Quebec's leading lumber merchant, who has gone to reside in England for term of years. Mr. Dobbell is a son-in-law of Sir David McPherson, President of the Senate, and has leased his property at Beauvoir to Mr. Eno, or, rather, to Mr. Wood, his sister, for \$1,800 a year. Beauvoir is a beautiful estate of three miles from the city on the St. Louis road, and in the midst of beautiful grounds laid out in groves and lawns, with conservatories, etc., the whole overlooking the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Eno's near neighbors, the Leutenants-Governor and the Canadian minister, J. M. Lemoin, the Canadian nationalist and author and intimate friend of Mr. Francis Parkman of Boston.

Mrs. Eno appears to go out but little, and is seldom met here in society. John C. on the other hand cannot be very much of a recluse, for he is constantly known as the Merchant's Club in St. Rock's suburbs, an organization composed almost exclusively of French-Canadians, but he has not ventured his name before the committee of the Garment-makers' Club, an upstart military organization noted for the extreme exclusiveness of its members. John C. has spent two or three evenings a week for the last few weeks playing a billiard tournament held under the auspices of the Merchants' Club. Against him the city. Eno won every game he played, and carried off the prize, a medal valued at \$50. He gave \$20 himself to form a second prize.

point is very quiet and secluded at all times, and nothing would be easier for a smart detective than to kidnap the ex-President on his way, cross the river with him on the ice, and have him driven across the American frontier. John C.'s continued carelessness in this respect lends color to the report circulated here that his father is about satisfying all demands against him, and arranging for his return to New York.—Quebec Letter to New York World.

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

In 1836 Lincoln was again a candidate for the legislature, and in this canvass he greatly distinguished himself. On one occasion there was to be a public discussion among the opposing candidates, held at the court-house at Springfield, and Lincoln, among others, was advertised to speak. This was his first appearance "on the stump" at the county seat. There lived at that time a great pretentious house in the town a prominent citizen with the name of George Forquer. He had been long in public life, had been a leading whig, and had lately gone over to the democrats, and received from the democratic nomination an appointment to the lucrative post of register of the land office at Springfield. Upon his handsome new house he had lately placed a lightning-rod, the first one ever put up in Sangamon county. As Lincoln was riding into town with his friends they passed the fine house of Forquer, and observed the novelty of the lightning-rod, discussing the manner in which it protected the house from being struck by lightning.

There were seven whig and seven democratic candidates for the lower branch of the legislature, and after several had spoken, it fell to Lincoln to close the discussion. He did it with great ability. Forquer, though not a candidate, then asked to be heard for the democrats in reply to Lincoln. He was a good speaker and well known throughout the county. His special task that day was to attack and ridicule the young man from Salem. Turning to Lincoln, who stood within a few feet of him, he said, "This young man must be taken down, and I am truly sorry that the week develops upon me. He then proceeded in a very overbearing way and with an assumption of great superiority to attack Lincoln and his speech.

Lincoln, however, stood calm, but his flashing eye and pale cheek indicated his indignation. As soon as Forquer had closed, he took the stand and answered his opponent's arguments fully and triumphantly. So impressive were his words and manner that a hearer believes he can remember to this day, and repeat some of the expressions. Among other things he said, "The gentleman commencing his speech by saying that this young man, alluding to me, must be taken down. I am not so young in years as I am in the tricks and trades of a politician, but," said he, pointing to Forquer, "live long or die young, I would rather die now, than, like the gentleman, change my politics, and with the change receive an office worth \$3,000 a year, and then," continued he, "then feel obliged to erect a lightning-rod over my house to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God."

It is difficult to-day to appreciate the effect on the old settlers of this figure. This lightning-rod was the first which most of those present had ever seen. They had slept all their lives in their cabins in conscious security. Here was a man who seemed to the simple-minded people to be afraid to sleep in his own house, without special and extraordinary protection from Almighty God. These old settlers thought that nothing but the consciousness of guilt, the stings of a guilty conscience, could account for such timidity. Forquer and his lightning-rod were talked over in every settlement from Sangamon to the Illinois and the Wabash. Whenever he arose to speak thereafter, they said: "There is the man who dare not sleep in his own house without a lightning-rod to keep off the vengeance of the Almighty."—From Arnold's New "Life of Abraham Lincoln."

A Bluebird Tragedy.

Three golden-winged woodpeckers, popularly known as "wake-us," have taken up winter quarters in the tool house at Fairview reservoir. In order to enter the place, they drilled a hole through a solid board large enough for one to pass in at a time, and, as the house is not often visited, find it a comfortable and quiet retreat. This is not the first time winter birds have found their way there. In the winter of 1880-81, Fairview reservoir was being made, a stove was placed in the building, the pipe of which served for a chimney on the outside, and the laborers built a fire and warmed the house daily, that they might dine comfortably. The work was stopped for several weeks and returned again on the coldest days of the year. The workmen went to the building at noon and built a fire. They had no sooner lighted the kindling than they heard a great fluttering in the pipe, which finally reached the stove. Taking off the cover and looking in, the workmen saw a mass of bluebirds suffocating in the smoke, and the birds were all dead. When the stove was cleared forty-seven bluebirds were removed from it. They had flown into the pipe and huddled together like bats to keep warm, and were thus suddenly overwhelmed and smothered by smoke.—Norwich Bulletin.

No "Lodge" Nonsense.

Many wives have complained of their inability to keep their husbands at home on "lodge" nights. Mr. Alexander Harvey, of Gloucester, N. J., is a woman whose brain is fertile in expedients. She made up her mind shortly after her marriage not to stand any "lodge" nonsense from her husband. With Mr. Harvey to resolve was equivalent to carrying out the purpose, and it soon came to pass that Mr. Harvey remained away from his lodge-room night after night. He remained at home because he was physically unable to go out, but the cause of his disability he did not learn until later. Finally he discovered that his wife had the habit of applying creosol oil to the inside of certain of his garments, and the result was a number of eruptions on his limbs which caused him great pain. For twelve months he was subject at odd times to these eruptions, and when the cause was explained it was readily understood that he was the maddened man in New Jersey. A separation took place, and upon Mrs. Harvey's application for alimony the injured husband made all facts public. The case excited great excitement, and bids fair to rank as a great celebrity.

Mr. Sala is a great admirer of Garibaldi, and tells a good story in his narrative of his Spartan simplicity. Garibaldi visited a house in England where preparations had been made to entertain him in sumptuous fashion. But he declined to partake of any supper, and asked that a bottle of bitter ale and some bread and butter be sent to his room. In the morning when a servant went to call him to breakfast he was missing from his room. He was discovered in the garden, but he didn't want any breakfast. He had made his morning meal off what remained of the bread and cheese and beer.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC.
This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fever, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermitting Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN'S CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

GRANDMOTHER'S MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
Used herbs in doctoring the family and her simple remedies. DIZZY, COUGHS, COLIC, &c., in most cases. Without the use of herbs, medical science would be powerless; and yet the tendency of the times is to neglect the best of all remedies for those powerful medicines that seriously injure the system.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
Is a combination of valuable herbs, carefully compounded from the formula of a regular Physician, who used this preparation largely in his practice, and with great success. It is not a drink, but a medicine used by many physicians. It is invaluable in cases of WEAKNESS, INDIGESTION, &c., and while curing will not hurt the system.

Mr. C. J. Rhodes, a well-known man of Fairview, writes:
"My son was completely prostrated by fever and dyspepsia, and I was unable to get him any relief until I procured a bottle of your Bitters. He took a short time and was quite well."
"E. A. Schellenger, Druggist, 717 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, O., writes:
"Your Bitters, I can say, and do say, are prescribed by me, and sold and sent to prominent physicians in my city."
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS CO., 525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Among the many symptoms of Dyspepsia or indigestion the most prominent are: Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth